The dispatch of last night from Chicago, con veying the sad intelligence that Mr. Douglas was gradually sinking, and fears were entertain ed that he would not live through the night, will be received with the most profound regret and Union can ever take place, except by amendanxiety, not only by his personal and poitical friends everywhere, but the people at large .and preserve his precious life to the service of his afflicted country for many years to come.

now the War is to be Conducted.

There has been much speculation in the press as to the manner in which the war should be conducted, and the objects for which it is to name have dwelt at length upon what they regarded as lts main feature, viz .: to free the revolution, the dismemberment of the Union ock race in the South. Some have even spoken exultingly at the prospect of a service insurrection in the whole South, and the annihition of the white inhabitants by the negroes. Others have demanded a confiscation of the it among the volunteer army. It has been ex. er be maintained. Then will come revolution. ultingly declared that the Southern people must anarchy, and all the manifold evils that follow in be beggared, and the women and children driven to want and penury.

The pulpit, too, has told its story, and many "hot-gospellers" have uttered the most devil- in its integrity, and we, therefore, set down the ish sentiments connected with the prosecution of dismemberment of the Union, not only as a

The great mass of the people of the free States have not participated in these things, nor sanctioned in any way the wicked or insane conduct of the parties to whom we refer; nor has the Administration given any indication that any such a system of warfare was designed. The military force is simply put in motion public property, and enforce the laws.

Every General in the field who has written one word on this subject, or who has had occasion to act, has distincily shown that he, as the agent of the Government and acting for it, has times the majority now claimed. recognized it as a duty to protect slave property and put down insurrection among the negroes should it occur.

The Major-General Commanding the Department of Ohio has just issued a Proclamation to the people of Western Virginia, and also to the Ohio Volunteers about to enter the Old Dominion, in which he distinctly avows his policy, and of course the policy of the Government. In speaking to the Virginians, he says:

Notwithstanding all that has been said by the traitors to induce you to believe that our advent among you will be signalized by interference with your slaves understand one thing clearly—not only will we abstain from all such interference, but we will, on the contrary, with an iron hand, crush any attempt at insurrection on their part. Now, that we are in your midst, I call upon you of the terms and support the General Government. to fir to arms and support the General Government dever the connection that binds you to traitors—pro-claim to the world that the faith and loyalty so lon boasted by the Old Dominion are still preserved in Western, Virginia, and that you remain true to the Star

their influence in Virginia will be as good and many others, to see it turning round and round in his large tank, and now and then coming to

effective as thousands of bayonets.

Now let it be understood that we have the policy and objects of the war promulgated to us by the Administration through Major General McClella, its commander in the Department of the Ohic; and the man or press, the politician or divine, who continues to discuss the pleaser guestion in connection with the clearer guestion in connection with the politician or divine, who continues to discuss the pleaser guestion in connection with the politician or divine, who continues to discuss the pleaser guestion in connection with the politician or divine, who continues to discuss the please tank, and now and then coming to the surface to breathe, or blow, as is the phrase with the cetaceans. When I hast visited the aquarium, I was particularly pleased to see the evidence of a return to a higher style of exhibitions in that establishment, to say the least, and to understand that the performances formerly carried on in it, from which nothing could be politically pleased to see the evidence of a return to a higher style of exhibitions in that establishment, to say the least, and to understand that the performances formerly carried on in it, from which nothing could be politically pleased to see the evidence of a return to a higher style of exhibitions in that establishment, to say the least, and to understand that the performances formerly carried on in it, from which nothing could be politically pleased to be sufface to breathe, or blow, as is the phrase with the cetaceans. When I have the sufface to be sufface. effective as thousands of bayonets. the slavery question in connection with the war, and to utter (apatical, wicked and devilish sentiments on the subject, is, and should be so regarded, an effective friend and ally of the second sentiments on the subject, is, and should be so All such utterances, whether they come from the stump, the pulpit, or the press, are paraded in the Southern newspapers as Northern sentiment and the prime object of the war. Thus men are now, and thousands and thousands have been heretofore, carried into the secession ranks who never would have embarked in the insane enterprise, had they not been made to believe, by the means referred to, that the design of the

enterprise, had they not been made to believe, by the means referred to, that the design of the North was to overrun their country, free their slaves, and excite servile insurrection.

Let this mode of writing, speaking and preaching be at once checked. Let there be no more of it. Let the people in every locality require it to be dispensed with by their editors, ministers, and blathering crack-brained politicians; and if there be a determination to pursue this disloyal and disunion course, there should be some means of a summary character adopted to put a stop to it. Let the people attend to this matter at once, and attend to it in carnest.

The Dismemberment of the Union Embourage with very little delay.

The Dismemberment of the Union Embourage with very little delay.

Provisions seem to be in abundance.

E. D. W.

The dissolution of the American Union, by From the Bio Grande-Fight with the the secession or lopping off of one or more States, is a constitutional impossibility. Though this proposition will be readily admitted by every one, yet few clearly realize its full force and meaning, or can readily tell why they acquiesce Mexicans are given in the Fort Brown Flag:

tates; but no portion of territory once organ-od into States and admitted into the Union, an constitutionally become foreign territory. Congress has power to admit new States into the Union; but it has no power to expel a State, or to permit it to depart from the Union. If the Constitution had placed such power in the hands of Congress or of any other body, it would have provided means for the destruction of that very Union which it was formed to establish and perfect. The bare statement of such a supposition is its own refutation.

In the Constitution had placed such power in the hands of Congress or of any other body, it would have provided means for the destruction of that very Union which it was formed to establish and perfect. The bare statement of such a supposition is its own refutation.

In the Constitution had placed such power in the hands of Congress or of any other body, it would have provided means for the destruction of the United States, and Judge Giles, of the United States, and Judge Giles, of the United States Circuit Cours, appeared upon the bench, and in a few minutes. Col. R. M. Lee, aid to Gen. Cadwallader, enquiry of the court room, and in response to an inquiry of the court, said that be was instructed by Gen. Cadwallader to present to his Honor that very Union which it was formed to establish and perfect. The bare statement of the United States, and Judge Giles, of the United States, and Judge Giles, of the United States Circuit Cours, appeared upon the feel the court room, and in response to an inquiry of the court, said that be was instructed by Gen. Cadwallader to present to his Honor that the Court room, and in response to an inquiry of the court, said that be was instructed by Gen. Cadwallader to present to his Honor the following response to the court, and the Union of the United States Circuit Cours, appeared upon the follow. Lee, aid to Gen. Cadwallader, entered upon the following the court room, and in response to an inquiry of the court room, and the Union of such a supposition is its own refutation.

Apart from a completed revolution and over brow of our whole system of Government State and National, no dismemberment of the ment of the Federal Constitution. Amend-ments to that instrument may be proposed in lay Goo restore him to health and strength, two modes, but before they can become incorporated into it, they must be ratified by three-fourths of the States through their Legislatures or Conventions. There are now thirtyfour States in the Union; consequently, no amendment to the Constitution can be valid. until it receive the assent of twenty-seven admittance to Fort McHenry, which we publish States. It is, therefore, clearly out of the ques- ed on yesterday morning. The people cannot outed. Some editors that we could tion, to suppose that, without a great and radical change in public opinion equivalent to a can be effected by amendment to the Constitu-

But under the Constitution as it now stands a dissolution of the Union is not possible, unless the people become so generally corrupt, and property of the rebel States, and a partition of dialoyal to the Constitution, that it cannot longtheir train. But we have an unfailing confidence that the mass of the people have the virtue and patriotism to maintain the Constitution constitutional, but as a moral impossibility.

## The Thirteenth District.

The Sandusky Register, of the 30th of May expresses the opinion that Judge WORCESTER was elected on the 28th, in that District, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation ply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of John Sherman. That paper thinks the majority for Workerster may be 1,200 or 1,400; but it furnishes very meagre returns. We shall probably be able to announce to morrow with accuracy the result in the 13th District—John Sherman carried it last fall by some three times the majority now claimed.

The Whale at the Aquarial Gardens. to put down rebellion, restore order, possess the jority for Workster may be 1,200 or 1,400;

Professor Agassiz writes to Mr. Cutting as follows, in relation to this "stranger in Boston:" CAMBRIDGE, May 25, 1861.

CAMBRIDGE, May 25, 1861.

Dear Sir:—It gives me pleasure to comply with your request to furnish you with some information respecting the white whale now in the aquarium of Mr. Cutting in Boston.

This animal is an inhabitant of the northern seas, its lowest range being the Gulf of the St. Lawrence. Martens, in his journey to Greenland and Spitzbergen in 1671, was the first to give an accurate account of this species under the name of Weiszisch (white fish), the name of fish being applied in parties days to all marine animals. applied in earlier days to all marine animals. Like the sperm whale, the right whale and the porpoises, however, it belongs to the class of manyland to issue the writ of habeas corpus, mammalia, and not to that of fishes. The first systematic name it received was Balaena Albicans (the whitefish whale), so called by Kleir, a The counsel of the petitioner made the folwestern. Virginia, and that you remain true to the Stars and Stripes.

And to the Ohio Volunteers be says:

Sommar—You are ordered to cross the frontier and enter upon the soil of Virginia. Your mission is to restore peace and confidence, to protect the majesty of the law, and to resome our breithren frem the grasp of armed traitors. You are to act in concert with the Virginia troops, and to support their advance.

I place under the saleguard of your honor the persons and preparty of the Virginiaus. I know that you will respect their feelings and all their right. Preserve the congratulate you heartily upon having successed. and property of the Virginians. I know that you will respect their feelings and all their rights. Preserve the strictest dissipline, remember that each one of you holds in his keeping the honor of Ohio and of the Union.

If you are called upon to overcome armed opposition, if you are called upon to overcome armed opposition. I know that your courage is equal to the task; but remember that your only foes are the armed trailors,—and show mercy even to them when they are in your power, for many of them are misquided. When, under your protection, the loyal men of Western Virginia have been enabled to organize and arm, they can protect them ealies; and you can then return to your homes, with the proud satisfaction of having preserved a gallant people from destruction.

Noble sentiments, these, of a noble man; and they are in length, though specimens forty feet long have been captured. He has already afforded me the means of much valuable information.

Noble sentiments, these, of a noble man; and trust it may afford as much pleasure te many others, to see it turning round and round

> Very respectfully yours, L. AGASSIZ. (Signed)

HARPER'S FERRY, May 26. HARPER'S FREET, May 26.

EDITORS OF THE SUB:—The reports of considerable engagements near Alexandria are not credited at this point, but there is evidently full preparation made to receive troops advancing from any quarter. It is expected here that the United States forces will advance upon Leesburg, in a movement upon this place. But it is said that any force likely to be sent in that direction will be mat by forces which will re-

E. D. W.

The particulars of Capt. Donelson's pursuit

this proposition will be readily admitted by every 70 one, yet few clearly realise its full force and meaning, or can readily tell why they acquiese in the Fort Room Floy:

Amore La Garas, May 5, 1861.

The Constitution of the United States defines and finish the powers to be exercised by the Sandars boys (whose faffire was a receasily pilled, to will be findless) cannot be my constitution of the United States defines and finish the powers to be exercised by the Sandars boys (whose faffire was receasily pilled, to will be findless) cannot be my commanded to be and appeared. The protects the rights of the manerity from the oppression and unraystion of the manifest of the whole people and of every individual. Nother the people now the General George Control of the Whole people and of every individual. Nother the people now the General George Control of the Whole people and of every individual. Nother the people now the General George Control of the Whole people and of every individual. Nother the people now the General George Control of the Whole people and of every individual. Nother the people now the General George Control of the Whole people and of every individual with the Uniform and the Constitution.

The John that the Constitution confers no power and coling the testil only a short distance from the part of an individual citizen, which is not control of the state of an individual citizen, which is not control of the state of an individual citizen, which is not control of the state of an individual citizen, which is not control of the state of an individual citizen, which is not control of the state of an individual citizen, which is not control of the state of an individual citizen, which is not control of the state of an individual citizen, which is not control of the state of an individual citizen, which is not control of the state of an individual citizen, which is not control of the state of an individual citizen, which is not control of the state of an individual citizen, which is not control of the

and two fillies, one of of the caption and detention of which was identified as the property of Mr. Eastwood, who was killed on the Leona not long since. Near their first camp we found a large trail of horses which had been driven

re-occupy eventually Fort Ewell.

Now that the prospect of invasion from United their Honors in pe States forces is substantially exploded, we presume the mounted rangers will forthwith take the field again; carrying with them peace and security to the homes of thousands.

Important Proceedings in the Uni-ted States Court-The Case of John Merryman.

This being a very important case, we publish the proceedings as we find them in the Baltimore Sun, of May 28, except the final order of Judge Taner, upon the return of the Marshal, that he could not serve the writ, being denied but regard this conflict between the civil and military authority with the deepest moment:

PETITION OF JOHN MERRYMAN, ESQ. To the Hon. Roger B. Taney, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.—The position of John Merryman, of Baltimore county, and State of Maryland, respectfully shows that being at home, in his owndomicil, he was, about the hour of 2 o'clock A. M., on the 25th of May, A. D. 1861, aroused from his bed by an armed force pectanding to act under military or armed force pretending to act under military orarmed force pretending to act under initiary orders from some person to your petitioner unknown. That he was, by said armed force, deprived of his liberty by being taken into custody, and removed from his said home to Fort
McHenry, near to he city of Baltimore, and in
the district aforesaid, and where your petitioner

now is in close custody.

That he has been so imprisoned without any ocess or color of law whatsoever, and that none such is pretended by those who are thus detaining him; and that no warrant from any court, magistrate, or other person having legal authority to issue the same, exists to justify such arrest; but, to the contrary, the same, as above stated, hath been done without color of law, and in violation of the Constitution and laws of the United States, of which he is a citizen. That since his arrest he has been inform-

the military commander of said post, professing to act in the premises under or by color of the authority of the United States. Your petitioner. therefore, prays that the writ of habeas corpus may issue, to be directed to the said George Cadwallader, commanding him to produce your petitioner before you, Judge as aforesaid, with the cause, if any, for his arrest and detention, to the end that your petitioner be discharged and restored to liberty, and as in duty, &c.

John Merryman.

Fort McHeury, 25th May, 1861.

The affidavits were made by George H. Williams, and Judge Taney immediately issued an therefore, prays that the writ of habeas corpus

liams, and Judge Taney immediately issued an order to Thomas Spicer, Esq., clerk of the cir-cuit Court of the United States for the District

The counsel of the petitioner made the following affidavit: United States of America, District of Maryland

to wit: Before the subscriber, a commissioner ap inted by the Circuit Court of the United States in and for the the fourth circuit and district of Maryland, to take allidavits, &c., personally appeared, the 25th day of May, A. D. 1861, Geo. H. Williams, of the city of Baltimore and dis-Evangely of Almighty God that the mat-ters and facts stated in the foregoing petition are true, to the best of his knowledge, informabelief, and that the said petition was signed in his presence by the petitioner, and would have been sworn to by him, said petitioner, but that he was at the time and still is in close custody, and all access to him denied except to his counsel and his brother-in-lawthis deponent being one of said counsel.

Sworp to before me, this 25th day of May

John Hanan, U. S. Commissioner. The commissioner then issued the following to the Chief Justice: United States of America, District of Maryland

to wit:

Before the subscriber, a commissioner appointed by the Circuit Court of the United States, in and for the fourth circuit and district of Maryland, to take affidavits, &c., personally appeared this 25th day of May, 1861, George H. Williams, of the city of Baltimore and district aforesaid, and made oath on the Holy Evangely of Almighty God that on the 26th day of May he went to Fort McHenry, in the preceding affidavit mentioned, and obtained an interview with Gen. Geo. Cadwallader, then and there in command, and deponent, one of the counsel of said John Merryman, in the foregoing petition named, and at his request, and declaring himself to be such counsel, requested and demanded that he might be permitted to see the written papers, and to be permitted to make copies thereof, under and by which he, the said General, detained the said Merryman in custody, and al, detained the said Merryman in custody, an that to said demand the said Gen. Cadwallade replied that he would neither permit the deponent, though officially requesting and demand ing, as such counsel, to read the said papers, not to have or make copies thereot. Sworn to this 26th day of May, A. D. 1861

before me. JOHN HANAN,
U. S. Commissioner for Maryland.
In response to the petition and affidavits
Chief Justice Taney issued the following writ:

At 11 o'clock, Chief Justice Taney, of the oreme Court of the United States, and Jac Giles, of the United States Circuit Court, camp, prevented him from appearing before their Honors in person. Col. Lee then read the

RESPONSE OF GEN. CADWALLADER. Department of Annapolis,
Fort McHenry, May 26, 1861.

To the Hon. Roger B. Taney, Chief Justice o, the Supreme Court of the United States, Baltimore, Md.

Sir-The undersigned, to whom the annexed writ of this date, signed by Thomas Spicer, clerk of the Supreme Court of the United States, is directed, most respectfully states, that the arrest of Mr. John Merryman, in the said writ named, was not made with his knowledge or by his order or direction, but was made by Col. Samuel Yohe, acting under the orders of

The prisoner was brought to this post on the 20th inst., by Adjutant James Wittimore and Lieut. Wm. H. Abel, by order of Col. Yoke, and is charged with various acts of treason, and with being publicly associated with and holding a commission as lieutenant in a company having in their possession arms belonging to the Unit-ed States, and avowing his purpose of armed hostility against the government. He is also informed that it can be clearly established that the prisoner has made often and unreserved deforce as being in avowed hostility to the government, and in readiness to co-operate with
those engaged in the present rebellion against
the government of the United States. He has
further to inform you that he is duly authorized
by the President of the United States, in such
cases, to suspend the writ of hibeas cospus for
the public safety.

This is a high and delicate trust, and it has
been enjoined ways him that it should be execut.

been enjoined upon him that it should be execut-ed with judgment and discretion, but he is nevertheless also instructed that in times of civil strife, errors, if any, should be on the side of the safety of the country. He most respect-fully submits for your consideration that those who should co-operate in the present trying and painful position in which our country is placed, should not, by any unnecessary want of confidence in each other, increase our embar-He, therefore, respectfully requests that you

will postpone further action upon this case until he can receive instructions from the Presi-dent of the United States, when you shall hear I have the honor to be, with high respect

your obedient servant. GEORGE CADWALLADER, Brevet Major-General U.S. A. Com'd'g.

Col. Lee having concluded the reading of the above response, and handed it to the clerk, said that he had performed the duty with which he had been charged, and made a movement to retire, when Mr. Gill, one of the counsel for Mr. Merryman, suggested to the course that Col. Lee should inform them if he had produced the body of Mr. Merryman, as commanded by the writ; when Chief Justice Taney interrogated Col. Lee as follows: Chief Justice.-Have you brought with you

the body of John Merryman?

Col. Lee.—I have no instructions except to deliver the response which I have read to your chief Justice.-The commanding officer de-

clines to obey the writ?

Col. Lee.—After the communication I have made, my duties and powers are ended.

Chief Justice.—Gen. Cadwallader was by that writ commanded to produce the body of Mr. Merryman before me this morning, that the case might be heard, and the petitioner be either remanded to his custody or set at liberty if held obedience to that high writ, and I direct that an attachment be at once issued against him, returnable before me here at 12 o'clock to-Col. Lee then retired, and Chief Justice Ta-

ney wrote the following order, which he delivered to the clerk: GRDER FOR ATTACHMENT.

Ordered, That an attachment be forthwith issued against General George Cadwallader for a contempt in relusing to produce the body of John Merryman according to the command of the writ of habeas corpus returnable and returned before me to-day, and that said attachment be returned before me at 12 o'clock to-morrow, at the room of the Circuit Court.

Monday, May 27th, 1861. The Clerk, Mr. Spicer, then lessed a writ of attachment directed to Marshal Bonifant against General Cadwallader, returnable at 12 o'clock to-day, in conformity with the above order.

Triple Tragedy in Illinois-A Man and his Wife and a Roy Diabolical-ly Murdered.

The Jacksonville (Iil.) Journal says: A most diabolical murder was committed last Saturday, near Wilmington. Mr. Wilkinson, a farmer, living a short distance from a neigh bor by the name of Mace, heard the report of a bor by the name of Mace, heard the report of a gun in the direction of the latter's house, and shortly after saw emoke as if the house was on fire. Together with others who happened to be passing by, he rushed to the spot, to find Mr. Mace, his wife, and an orphan child who lived with them, lying dead near the house, and it set on fire. Mr. Mace was found with his lungs shot to pieces by the near discharge of a double-barreled gun, his wife had been out, to pieces

that Alexandria is to be kept in chains like

that Alexandria is to be kept in chains like those which bind poor Baltimore to the car of the Federal despotism?

We congratulate the people of Virginia that the last filmsy pretext of the rump Government at Washington, of regard for constitutional laws, has been thrown aside. The sovereign State of Virginia has been invaded by the Federal histology without authority of Congress. eral hirelings, without authority of Congress, which alone has the war-making power. Heretofore, the pretense that it was the duty of the Federal Government to repossess itself of the forts and arsenals in the seceded States, has been put forward to justify the aggressive move-ments of the Federal troops. But in the pres-ent case there is no such pretense; no forts or Major General Wm. H. Keim, both of said officers being in the military service of the United
States, but not within the limits of his command.

ent case there is no such property have been arsenals or other Federal property have been exized at Alexandria. The "bloody and brutal" purposes of the abolitionists, to subjugate and exterminate the Southern people, stands confessed by this flagrant outrage upon Virginia

Virginians, arise in your strength and welcome the invader with "bloody hands to hospita-ble graves." The sacred soil of Virginia, in which repose the ashes of so many of the il Instrious patrious who gave independence to their country, has been desecrated by the hostile tread of an armed enemy, who proclaims his malignant hatred of Virginia because she will not bow her proud neck to the humiliating yoke clarations of his association with this organized of Yankee rule. Meet the invader at the threshhold. Welcome him with bayonet and bullet. Swear eternal hatred of a treacherous foe, whose only hope of safety is in your defeat and sub-

It is not in the occupation of Alexandria that any cause for mortification exists—that has been for some time expected by those who were careful observers of events. It is in the con careful observers of events. It is in the con-tinuance of the enemy upon our soil that we shall have cause for mortification. It is the fault of the enemy that he has invaded Virginia; it will be our fault if he does not pay the pen-alty of his rashness. An army full of strength and power went from France to Moscow; a broken remnant of starving and miserable men re and defeat. Virginia will be the Moscow of the Abolitionists—our armies are gathering to the prey, and so surely as the patriot-freemen of the Southern army come in conflict with the mercenary hordes of the North, so surely will hey give the world another example of the inrincibility of a free people fighting on their own soil for all that is dear to man.

The Patriotic Plunderers.

The press owes it to the cause of public mo The press owes it to the cause of public interactive and virtue, no less than to the pecuniary interests of the country, to smoke out the parties who, under pretence of patriotism, are actually plundering the Government of its borrowed means for their own private advantage. In a time like the present, when the Government credit is at a discount of fourteen per cent, and when immense sacrifices must be made to pro cure the means to carry on the war, it is a burn ng shame that parties in the confidence of the Administration shall be allowed to pocket a large per centage of the money appropriated for purchasing supplies and providing material for equipping our armies and sustaining them in If men bolding high places in the public con-

fidence, and occupying positions of intimacy with the Government officials, have no patriotism or principle to restrain them from robbing the people of the moneys procured at enormous sacrifipie of the moneys procured at enormous sacrifi-ces for patriotic purposes, the finger of shame should be pointed at them, in a manner to make them shrink abashed from the dishonorable un-dertakings in which they are enlisted. It was for the exclusive purpose of driving them from tion and of relieving the Government to the harpies thus preying upon its substance, that we first directed the public attention to the sub-ject, and we are happy to know that our re-marks have met with the approval of honest men. It is an ungracious task thus to be com-pelled, in the discharge of our duty, to direct the attention of the public to the peculations and depredations of men who have stood high in political and social circles, and who, even now get credit for public spirit on account of their liberal contributions and services in behalf of the expenses and preparations for the war.

It is impossible that the Government at Wash ington can be ignorant of all the transactions of the character to which we have alluded. The in the most desirable styles and at very lower prices. men who are fattening upon the plunder thus gathered from the public treasury, are in constant communication with leading Government officials—are in some instances the intimate personal and political friends of members of the Cabinet and their most trusted advisers,—and it requires a large mantle of charity to believe that their services as Government brokers are not known and winked at in high quarters.

not known and winked at in high quarters.

It is interesting to notice the versatility of genius which these patriotic thieves (we cannot well use a softer term) seem to possess. Although bred to politics and a single profession—the law, the counting—room, the shop or—we regret to say it,—the editorial service, they are regret to say it,—the editorial service, they are ready for any emergency, and prepared to purchase or charter ships, supply droves of fat (or lesn) cattle, furnish an army with clothing, boots, shoes, &c., provide horses, harness and equipments generally, for artillery and cavalry service, and generally to do or furnish anything to be paid for out of the public funds, of which a large par centage in the shape of discount Mace, his wife, and an orphan child who lived with them, lying dead near the house, and it set on fire. Mr. Mace was found with his lungs shot to pieces by the near discharge of a double-barreled gun; his wife had been cut to pieces with an ax, and the boy murdered with a heavy club.

Upon the forehead of Mace the marks of a blow from the breech of a gun were found, as were also fragments of the locks, which were knocked off by the violence of the blow, and which the marderers had not taken time to re-

U. S. Commissioner for Maryland.

In response to the petition and silidavits, Chief Justice Taney issued the following writ:

In the matter of the petition of John Merryman, for a writ of habeas corpus:

Ordered, the 26th day of May, A. D. 1861, that the writ of habeas corpus issue in this case, apprayed, and that the same be directed to General George Cadwallader, and be issued in the suas form, by Thomas Siever, clerk of the Circuit Court of the United States in and for the district of Maryland, and that the said writ of habeas corpus is returnable at 11 o'clock, on Monday, the 27th day of May, R. D. Taney.

The United States of America, District of Maryland, to wit:

To General George Cadwallader, Greeting:

You are force george a rigid and careful system of conducting its af-fairs, it may be dut up root and branch.—N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

UNION LETTER AND NOTE PAPER, at half the price charged by manifestive.

A Woman Loer in a Swamp.—On Saturday morning, April 27th, Mrs. McClure, residing in the township of Elk, started out at 5 o'clock for the cows, which had been left out to browse in the woods. She did not return as expected, and search was made, but not until nightfail did the neighbors become satisfied that she must be lost in the woods, and then it was raising hard, and continued through the night. The neighbors were finally railled to the number of about fifty, and commenced a search, which was continued through the night and the following day without success. On Sunday evening, some thirty-six hours after the left home, ahe came out to Robert Braxebridge's, not two miles from where ahe went into the woods. It seems that, becoming bewildered, she had travelled all this time around in the big swamp, where, in many places, the water was from two to four feet in depth, and had not at any time been more than three miles from home, and finally coming to a lumber soad she followed it out. Nearly all her clothing was tern off. Samine Inference.

Was a lumber soad she followed it out. Nearly all her clothing was tern off. Samine Inference.

Was a lumber soad she followed it out. Nearly all her clothing was tern off. Samine Inference.

Was a lumber soad she followed it out. Nearly all her clothing was tern off. Samine Inference.

Was a lumber soad she followed it out. Nearly all her clothing was tern off. Samine Inference.

The Rubicon has been passed. Yesterday a column of 5,000 Federal troops crossed the Potomac and took formal military possession of the unprotected town of Alexandria.

This is the first response of the Lincoin despotion to the shouts for freedom and independence which went up on Thursday from every portion of Virginia.

Alexandria has been declared by the Washington tyrants a portion of the District of Columbia, and as she gave, in the very face of the Federal army, an overwhelming majority for Secession, Lincoin has sent his troops there to develop and protect a Union sentiment.

Do these besotted fanatics flatter themselves

develop and protect a Union sentiment.

Do these besotted fanatics flatter themselves

To His Excertaincy Charles Francis Adams MINISTER OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERIC

> We, the President and members of the Ameri can Chamber of Commerce at Liverpool, con-sisting of Englishmen and Americans engaged in commerce with the United States, desire to render our hearty congratulations to your Excellency on your arrival on our shares. We rejoice especially to welcome one bearing the honored name of Adams—a family which has already given two Presidents to their country, and which gives promise in your own person of atready given two Presidents to their country, and which gives promise in your own person of attaining the eminence already acquired by your predecessors. While we sincerely deplore the unhappy differences which have sprung up in the United States, we cannot but express a hope that even yet they may be extinguished without giving rise to those embittered feelings which are unavoidably engendered by civil war. We shall at all times joyfully co-operate with your Excellency in any measures that may be calculated to promote sentiments of good will between England and America, and to perpetuate those feelings of amity which have so long and so happily prevailed between the two countries.—
>
> Signed by order and on behalf of the American Chamber of Commerce.

of Gen. Batler's shrewd professional freaks is told by a young factory girl, formerly employed in one of the Lowell mills. She had been disin one of the Lowell mills. She had been discharged, and the corporation refusing to pay her, she sought legal redress and retained Mr. Butler for her counsel. He listened to her case with much interest, and afterwards consulted the representative of the corporation, who still refused to pay the girl her wages. Butler then issued a writ, and attached the main waterwheel of the establishment, and by bringing the whole manufactory to a stop, the corporation, rather than allow their mills to remain idle, and await the law's delay, paid the girl her wages, and resumed operations. and resumed operati

A SCOTCH JUDGE'S MATRIMONIAL EXPERIENCE. Lord Justice Clerk Braxfield was a man of few words and strong business habits In courting his second wife, his procedure was entirely illustrative of the peculiarities of his character. Calling for the lady, he said to her, without preliminary remarks, "Lizzie, I'm looking for a wife, and I thought you just the person that would suit me. Let me have an answer. preliminary remarks, "Lizzle, I'm looking for a wife, and I thought you just the person that would suit me. Let me have an answer, off or on the morn, and na mair about it." The lady next day replied in the affirmative. He appears, however, to have met his match in "Lizzle." An anecdote is told of her that when a butler gave up his place because Mrs. Branfield was always scolding him, the Jadge exclaimed, "Lord, mon, ye've little to complain o'; ye may be thankfu' ye're nae married to her."

-A young lady in Braudon, Conn., ea ye if any young man who wishes to "embrace an op-portunity" will come to Brandon, he may do

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EXTRAORDINARY BARCAINS!

BAIN & SON: NO. 29 SOUTH BIGH STREET, ARE NOW OFFERING! 1,000 yards Super Plain Black Silks at \$1 00-value

61 25 per yard. 2,500 yards Traveling Dress and Mantle Go 13 1-2 cents-value 20 cents per yard. 3,000 yards White Brilliantes at 12 1-2 cents value 20 cents per pard. 3,000 yards Fine and Demestic Ginghams greatly un

-ALSO:-LARGE AND DESIRABLE LOTS OF MOZAMBIQUES, BALZORINES, CHALLIS, FOULARD SILKS, ENGLISH BAREGES, LAVELLAS,

MANTILLAS!

Of all materials, made in the most stylish manner after he latest Paris Fashions-the most elegant styles in

BAIN & SON, No. 29 South High street.

Summer Under Garments ADIES LISLE UNDER VESTS. Ladies Gauss Merino do: do. Gents Silk Drawers and Shirts. Gents India Gauss Drawers and Shirts. Ootton
Gauze Merino Under Shiris.
White and Brown Drilling Drawers.
White Lines Drawers.
Extra large Under Shirts.
Supérios English Half Hose.
Long Stockings.

Long Stockings.
Long Stockings.
Fancy Cotton Haif Hose. Golden Hill Shirts. For sale in great variety and at moderate

ices, by BATN & BON, BOTH & BON, Ohio White Sulphur Springs DELAWARE CO., OHIO.

THIS FAVORITE RESORT WILL BE OPEN FOR VISITORS, June 10, 1861.

PANILIES DESIRING BOARDING DURING THE SEASON, CAN IN ACCOMMODATED AT REDUCED RATES. FOR ROOMS OR INFORMATION. ADDRESSEL test add ser J. A. BWAYRIE.

Lewis Center P. O., Delaware Co., Ohio.

GENTLE MEN'S FURNISHING
GOODS.

Novelites in Neck Ties and Scarfe.

"Byron and Garrote Collars.

"Embroidered Pocket HandkarchiefsParis Kid Gloves superior make.

Golden Hill Shirts, various styles.

Boys' Golden Hill Shirts, de
Driving and Street Gloves, de
Hemmed Pocket Handkerchiefs, various styles.

Half Hose and Under Garments,

BAIN & SON.

The union forever THION ENVELOPES A RABITY OF UNION LETTER AND HOTE PAPER thalf the price charged by small designs.

| PHEAD QUARTERS—No. 75 South High street.
Columbus, May 8, 1951.

SPECIAL NOTICES

MANHOOD. HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED. JUST PUBLISHED, ON THE NATURE, TREA MENT AND RADICAL CURE OF SPERMATORRHNA OF Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Nervousness, Involuntary Emissions and Impotency, resulting from Self-abuse, &c. By Robt. J. Culversell, M. D. Seulunder seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, past under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, past under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, past under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, past under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, past under seal and the seal of the seal

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS. In all cases of contiveness dyspepsia, billious and liver affections, piles, rheumatism, fevers and agues, obstinate head sches, and all gueral derangements of health these Pills have invariably proved a certain and speedy remedy. A single trial will place the Life Pills beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every particular.

Dr. Moffat's Phomiz Bitters will be found equally of ficacious in all cases of nervous debility, dyspepsis, head ache, the sickness incident to females in delicate health, and every kind of weakness of the digestive organs For sale by Dr. W. B. MOFPAT, 335, Broadway, N. Y.

The Advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having uffered gaveral years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease. Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for proper-ing and using the same, which they will find a sure Oca for Conscarption, Astuna. Bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may

Kings County, New York ont3:wly



PRICES REDUCED

[From the New York Observer.] As all parties manufacturing Sewing Machines are ob-iged to pay Mr. Howe a license on each machine sold, and are a so compelled to make returns to him, under ath, as to the number sold, his books give a correct state-nent. From this reliable source we have obtained the ollowing statistics. Of the machines made in the year 859, there were sold.

By Wheeler & Wilson ... 21,305
1 I. M. Binger & Co. ... 10,953
Grover & Baker ... 10,280 Showing the sales of Wheeler & Wilson to be double

Awarded the highest premiums—at the United States Fairs of 1858, 1839 and 1860; Ohio State Fairs of 1859 and 1850; and at nearly all the County Fairs in the State. Our prices, at the late reduction, are as low as any lock stick machine now sold, and but a trifle higher than the interior two thread chain stick machines, now forced upon the market.

The WHEELER & WILSON MACHINE makes the The WHEELER & WILSON MACHINE mases the Lock Stion—the only one which cannot be raveled. It is Alike on Both Sibeset the goods, leaving no ridge or chainon the under-side. All machines warranted 3 years, and instruction

iven in their use, free of enarge.

H. CRABY, 81 High st., Columbus, O.

WM. SUMNER & CO.,

dec3-2awd3m&w6m Pike's Opera House, Cincinnati.

IRISH STEAMSHIP LINE Steam Between Ireland and America NEW YORK, BOSTON AND GALWAY.

The following new and magnificent first-class paddle wheel Stramships compose the above line:
ADRIATIC, 5,888 tons burthen, Capt, J. MAURY (Formerly of the Collins Line.) HIBERNIA. 4,400 tons burthen. Capt. N. PROWSE.
COLUMBIA, 4,400 " K. LEITCH.
ANGLIA. 4,400 " K. LEITCH.
ANGLIA. 1,500 " I. SMITH.

RINGE ALBERT. (Screw.) One of the above ships will leave New York or Boston alternately every Tuesday fortnight, for Galway, carrying the government mails, touching at St. Johns, N. F. The Steamers of this line have been constructed with

The Stramers of this like have each constructed with the greatest care, under the appervision of the govern-ment, have water-tight compartments, and are unexcel-led for comfort, safety and speed by any steamers afoat. They are commanded by able and experienced officers, and every exertion will be made to promote the comfort An experienced Eurgeon attached to each ship. BATES OF PASSAGE. First-class N. Y. or Boston to Galway or Liverpool \$100

to St John's Third-class, to Galway or Liverpool or any town in Ireland, on a Rallway, — 2
Third-class passengers are liberally supplied with provisions of the best quality, cooked and served by the servants of the Company

RETURN TICKETS. Parties wishing to send for their friends from the old country can obtain tickets from any town on a railway, in Ireland, or from the principal cities of England and Scotland, at very low rates.

Passengers for New York, arriving by the Boston Steamers, will be forwarded to New York free of charge. For passage or further information, apply to WH. H. WICKHAM, At the office of the Company, on the wharf, foot of Canal street, New York.

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FIRST C OPENING OF THE SEASON

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS AT P. ROSE'S.

AGAIN OFFER TO THE PIBLIO

I an entire new stock of Goods in my line, just purchased in New York at the chespoet panie rates all of which I shall sell at the smallest profits, for Cash. My customers and friends are respectfully invited to call and examine my Goods and Prices, as I am determined to sell as cheap or cheaper than any other house in the city; and as I do my own Cutting, and superintend my own business, I feel assured, from my long experience in business, to give general estisfaction. The finest of workmen are employed, and all work done strictly to time and on short notice, and warranted to fit. Strangers visiting cut city would consult their inferest by giving me a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Herchant Tailor, Merchant Tallor, Cor. High and Town sta

Watches! Diamonds!! Silver Ware!! CHOICE A SORTMENT OF GOLD A and Silver Watches, in great variety.

I am Agent for the American Watch Co., and can sell these excellent Watches at manufacturers' prices, either Wholesale or Retail.

Come and choose from my beautiful display of Dismonds and other rich Jewelry. Styles new—prices low.

As to Bliver Ware of sterling quality, I can show new retterns, evry handsome As to filiver Ware of Stering 4.

As to filiver Ware of Stering 4.

Salterns, very handsome milver Pieted Ware, Tea Setts, Urns, Waitern, Castors, Raskets, Picchers, Goblets, Knives, Forks, Spoons, &c. Then I have a supply of fine Table Cutlery, Pocket Knives, Razors, &c., and many Fancy Goods—such as are desired for presents—at such prices as are an inducement to the purchaser.

No. 10 Buckeye Block, mar21

North side State House square.

Ladies' Linen Pocket-Handk'fs. JEMMEDSTITCHED LINEN HAND

do do

MALTESE & THREAD LACE MITTS of elegant qualifier for Ladies; also, Misso, Mitte